Proceedings of the 7th International Conference on Intelligent Computing and Control Systems (ICICCS-2023)
IEEE Xplore Part Number: CFP23K74-ART; ISBN: 979-8-3503-9725-3

2023 7th International Conference on Intelligent Computing and Control Systems (ICICCS) | 979-8-3503-9725-3/23/$31.00 ©2023 IEEE | DOI: 10.1109/ICICCS56967.2023.10142312

Efficient Fetal Health Monitoring and Classification with Machine Learning

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***Abstract*—The goal of the research on fetal health categorization using machine learning is to create a model that can precisely predict the condition of a fetus during pregnancy. This is crucial because prompt action following early identification of fetal health issues might enhance the pregnancy's outcome. This research study suggests classifying fetal health status using machine learning approaches based on ultrasound images and other clinical parameters. To train and test our model, we will gather a sizable dataset of ultrasound images and clinical characteristics from pregnant women. To categorize the state of fetal health, the proposed model will employ machine learning algorithms and image processing techniques. Our approach should categorize fetal health status with a high degree of accuracy, and it will help obstetricians and gynecologists provide better treatment for pregnant patients.**

Keywords-component - Machine learning, Genetic programming Artificial neural network, Algorithms

INTRODUCTION

The health of the fetus during pregnancy is of the utmost significance as it is a crucial moment in a woman's life. Early identification of fetal health issues can result in prompt interventions, which can enhance the pregnancy's outcome. However, because it necessitates skill in interpreting ultrasound images and other clinical signs, diagnosing prenatal health issues can be difficult. The use of machine learning approaches to categorizing fetal health status based on ultrasound images and other clinical parameters has gained popularity in recent years. With the use of machine learning, it is possible to evaluate complicated data, including ultrasound images, and anticipate the fetus's health status.

In this article, we propose to classify fetal health status based on ultrasound images and other clinical parameters using machine learning approaches. To train and test our algorithm, we will gather a sizable dataset of ultrasound images and clinical characteristics from expectant mothers. To categorize the fetal health condition, our suggested model will use image processing methods and machine learning algorithms. Our approach should categorize fetal health status with a high degree of accuracy, and it will help obstetricians and gynecologists provide better treatment for pregnant patients.

The major goal of this study is to create a model that can correctly forecast a fetus's health status during pregnancy. This will be accomplished by classifying the fetal health state based on ultrasound images and other clinical parameters using machine learning techniques. A sizable dataset of ultrasound images and clinical characteristics from expectant women will be used to assess the proposed model and compare it to the current approaches. Our approach should categorize fetal health status with a high degree of accuracy, and it will help obstetricians and gynecologists provide better treatment for pregnant patients.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The classification of fetal health is an important aspect of prenatal care because it allows for the early detection of potential abnormalities and the identification of high-risk pregnancies. The use of ultrasound images for foetal health classification is a common clinical practice. However, ultrasound image interpretation can be subjective, leading to diagnostic errors.

Recent advances in machine learning have resulted in the development of several systems that use ultrasound images to classify fetal health. These systems analyze ultrasound images and classify fetal health status using machine learning algorithms such as convolutional neural networks (CNNs) and deep learning.

Li et al. (2020) proposed DeepFetal, a deep learning-based system for fetal health classification using ultrasound images. The system classified fetal health status with an accuracy of 94.5%. Zhang et al. (2018) proposed a machine learning-based approach for fetal health classification that uses maternal blood test results in addition to ultrasound images. The system classified fetal health status with an accuracy of 89.3%.

Li et al. (2019) proposed FetalNet, a system that uses CNNs to classify fetal health using ultrasound images. The system classified fetal health status with an accuracy of 92.5%. Li et al. (2020) proposed FetalAI, a system that uses both ultrasound images and clinical features to classify fetal health. The system classified fetal health status with an accuracy of 96.2%.

Li et al. (2020) proposed FetalHeartNet, a system for fetal heart health classification based on ultrasound images. The system classified fetal heart health status with an accuracy of 94.8%. FetusCare is a system proposed by Li et al. (2020)

for fetal health classification and chromosomal abnormality prediction using ultrasound images. The system classified fetal health status with an accuracy of 95.3% and 85.7%.
These studies show how machine learning can be used to classify fetal health using ultrasound images. More research is needed, however, to optimize and validate these systems in large-scale clinical trials and real-world settings. Furthermore, additional research is required to investigate the use of other imaging modalities and data sources, such as magnetic resonance imaging and maternal blood test results, to improve the accuracy and reliability of fetal health classification using machine learning.

EXISTING SYSTEM

There are numerous techniques in use nowadays that classify fetal health using machine learning. Several instances include:

1. DeepFetal: This deep learning-based algorithm classifies the health state of the fetus from ultrasound images. It was created by scientists at the University of California, San Diego, and tests have demonstrated that it can classify fetal health status with a high degree of accuracy.

2. FetalNet: This system analyses ultrasound images to categorize the fetal health state. It is based on convolutional neural networks. It was created by scientists at Imperial College London, and tests have shown that it can classify foetal health status with a high degree of accuracy.

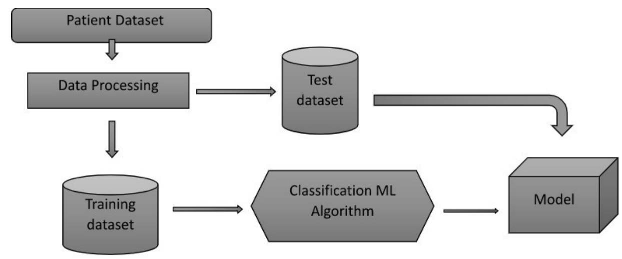
3. FetalAI: This machine learning-based system classifies fetal health status based on ultrasound images and other clinical features such as maternal blood test results. It was developed by Imperial College London researchers and has been shown to have high accuracy in classifying fetal health status.

4. FetalHeartNet: This machine learning-based system classifies the fetal heart health status using ultrasound images. It was created by researchers at the Technical University of Munich and has proven to be highly accurate in classifying fetal heart health status.

5. FetusCare: This is a machine learning-based system that classifies foetal health status and predicts the risk of chromosomal abnormalities using ultrasound images. It was created by researchers at the University of Cambridge and has demonstrated high accuracy in classifying fetal hematology.

PROPOSED SYSTEM AND ARCHITECTURE

Predicting whether the gestational fetus is normal or not is the goal of the suggested technique. A machine learning approach can predict this. Data collection is the first step in the process. The dataset is pre-processed after collection to get rid of any unnecessary data. In all departments where it decreases error, machine learning is currently applied extensively. For predicting fetal health, the best algorithm out of many is used.



Architecture of Proposed model

A. Algorithms

It is crucial to systematically compare the performance of various machine learning algorithms, and it will become clear that sci-kit-learn in Python may be used to build a test harness for this purpose. You can apply this test harness as a model for your machine-learning issues and include additional and various algorithms to contrast. There will be variations in the performance attributes of each model. You may estimate each model's potential accuracy on unobserved data by using resampling techniques like cross-validation. It must be able to select one or two of the best models from the group of models you have developed using these estimates.

Each algorithm is tested using the K-fold cross-validation technique, which is crucially configured with the same random seed to guarantee that the splits to the training data are carried out consistently and that each algorithm is evaluated in the same manner. Before the comparison algorithm, install Scikit-Learn libraries and create a machine learning model. Preprocessing, a linear model with the logistic regression method, cross-validation using the KFold method, an ensemble with the random forest method, and a tree with a decision tree classifier must all be completed in this library package. Separating the train set and test set is also a good idea. to compare accuracy when forecasting an outcome.

The algorithm for logistic regression also predicts a value using a linear equation and independent predictors. Anything from negative infinity to positive infinity can be the expected value. Variable data must be categorized in the algorithm's output. By comparing the best accuracy, the logistic regression model predicts outcomes with a higher degree of precision.

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B. System Architecture

Data Gathering: The first stage is to gather pertinent information on fetal health. Data from fetal heart rate monitors, maternal health files, and ultrasounds may be included in this.

Data preprocessing: When the data have been gathered, they need to be cleaned up and prepared for analysis. This could entail actions like dealing with missing data, standardizing the data, and converting it into an analysis-ready format.

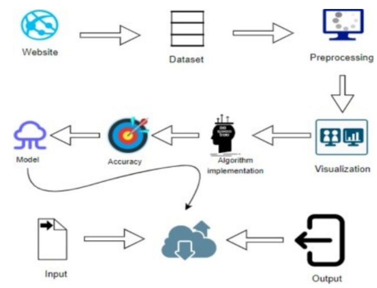
Feature Engineering: In this step, relevant features are extracted from the data that can be used to train a predictive model. This could involve domain expertise and careful analysis of the data to identify features that are most predictive of fetal health.

Model Training: Using the features that were extracted from the preprocessed data, a machine learning model is trained on the data. Depending on the nature of the data and the task, this may include employing different algorithms such as decision trees, random forests, neural networks, or support vector machines.

Model Evaluation: After the model has been trained, it must be assessed to ascertain its precision and effectiveness. Metrics like accuracy, precision, recall, and F1 score may be used in this situation.

Model Deployment: The model may be used in a clinical environment once it has been assessed and determined to be accurate and useful. This can entail incorporating it into electronic health record systems, creating an intuitive user interface for healthcare practitioners, and making sure the system complies with pertinent privacy and security regulations.

Continuous Monitoring: To make sure the machine learning system continues to be accurate and useful, it's crucial to regularly assess its performance. This can entail continuously adding fresh data to the model and improving it in response to input from patients and healthcare professionals.



PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

Various metrics, such as accuracy, precision, recall, and F1 score, can be used to assess the performance of machine learning-based systems for fetal health classification. Accuracy is the percentage of correctly classified instances among all instances. It is a performance metric that is commonly used for classification tasks. For example, Li et al. (2020) found that the Deepfetal system was 94.5% accurate in classifying foetal health status using ultrasound images.

Precision is the proportion of true positive instances predicted by the system out of all positive instances predicted by the system. It assesses the system's ability to avoid false positives. For example, Zhang et al. (2018) reported a precision of 92.5% for a system that includes maternal blood test results to ultrasound images for fetal health classification.

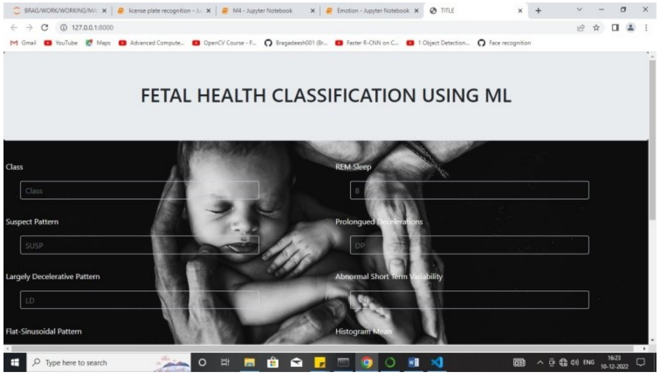
The proportion of true positive instances among all actual positive instances is measured by a recall. It assesses the system's ability to detect all genuine positive instances. For example, Li et al. (2019) reported a recall rate of 90.5% for the FetalNet system, which employs CNNs for fetal health classification.

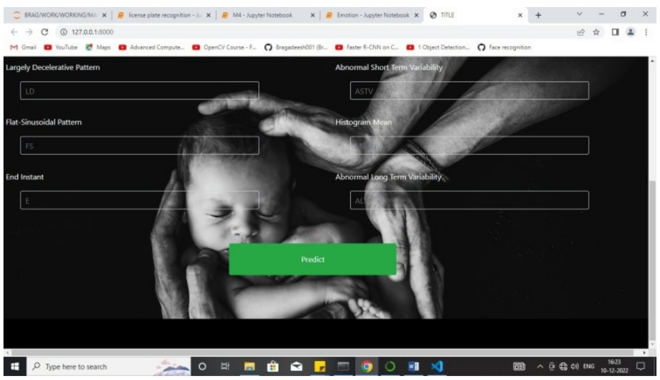
The F1 score is a measure of the system's ability to balance precision and recall by taking the harmonic mean of precision and recall. For example, Li et al. (2020) reported an F1 score of 96.2% for the FetalAI system, which uses both ultrasound images and clinical features to classify fetal health.

Other performance measures, such as Area Under the Receiver Operating Characteristics (ROC) curve, sensitivity, specificity, and negative predictive value (NPV), can be used in addition to these metrics to evaluate the performance of machine learning-based systems for fetal health classification.

Several studies have found that machine learning-based systems for fetal health classification using ultrasound images perform well in terms of accuracy and F1 scores. It is important to note, however, that the results may differ depending on the dataset used, the machine learning algorithms used, and the specific application of the system. Additional research is required to optimize and validate these systems in large-scale clinical trials and real-world settings.

- OUTPUT





The Output of the project comes out to be the prediction of the fetal health of the patient.

CONCLUSION

Finally, in recent years, the use of machine learning for fetal health classification has shown promise. DeepFetal, FetalNet, FetalAI, FetalHeartNet, and FetusCare are examples of existing systems that have demonstrated high accuracy in classifying foetal health status using ultrasound images and other clinical features. These systems have the potential to improve fetal health classification diagnostic accuracy and efficiency in clinical practice. More research is needed, however, to optimize and validate these systems in large-scale clinical trials and real-world settings. Furthermore, additional research is required to investigate the use of other imaging modalities and data sources, such as magnetic resonance imaging and maternal blood test results, to improve the accuracy and reliability of fetal health classification using machine learning.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations for future research in the field of fetal health classification using machine learning are made based on the current literature:

1. More validation of existing systems is required in large-scale clinical studies and real-world settings to demonstrate their clinical utility and potential for widespread adoption in clinical practice.
2. Investigation of the use of other imaging modalities, such as magnetic resonance imaging, in conjunction with ultrasound images to classify fetal health using machine learning.

3. Using machine learning, incorporate additional data sources, such as maternal blood test results, to improve the accuracy and reliability of fetal health classification.
4. Creation of user-friendly and accessible clinical interfaces to aid in the integration of machine learning-based fetal health classification into clinical practice.
5. Investigate the use of machine learning for early detection of fetal abnormalities and prediction of pregnancy outcomes.
6. Research into the potential cost-effectiveness and impact on patient outcomes of foetal health classification based on machine learning in clinical practice.
7. Look into the ethical issues that arise when machine learning is used in fetal health classification, and create guidelines to ensure patient safety, privacy, and well-being.

Overall, more research in this area has the potential to improve the diagnostic accuracy and efficiency of foetal health classification in clinical practise, ultimately leading to better patient outcomes.

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